

THE
PATRIOT
Resolved. *K*

IN A
LETTER

To an Addresser, from his Friend; of the same Sentiments with
himself; concerning the UNION.

The Cause, which I knew not, I searched out, Job. 29. 16.

*God speaketh once, yea twice, yet Man perceiveth it not. — then he openeth the
Ears of Men, and sealeth their Instruction: That he may withdraw Man from his
purpose, and bide Pride from Man, Job. 33. 14, 16, 17.*

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TO THE

by 10/9/71

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For all I suppose, from the time of the late, Commissions with
 the Union.

Dr. J. G. D. J. Am. Med. Soc. 1890

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. second of these is the fact that the
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Printed in the Year 1704

The PUBLISHER to the READER.

Having, in the Country, got several Prints Handsomely writ, on both sides, about the Union: The Effect thereof was, That, at first, my Aversions still continued; And, thereafter, I became so Fluctuating, That, almost, I was Proselyte of the last Speaker.

The Occasions, which I found in my self, of this Vacillancy, were, chiefly,

1. That I wanted a Familiar Idea, for introducing to my Understanding, a New Thing, of great Compass: With any Measure of Distinctness, on either Part.

For, there can be no fixed Conviction, without Foundation-Principles; By which, as a Test, all the Superstructure may be tried.

2. My Informers did not fully satisfy me in this. Since, for the most part, they run out to Contradicting Horoscopes, about Trade, Taxes, and such like Matters, that ultimately resolve into Fact.

Which must leave any Man, who has not Experience, or Opportunities of Tryal, in Hesitation and a Maze: Till he be cleared therein, or fall on some other Foot and Determining Ground.

3. In the Quest hereof, I wanted a View; Distinguishing, in this Transaction, what is Certain, from what may be Debated: And Ballancing that which we, surely, get; Upon undeniable Security of Continuance; With what we give. Tho we had no more of Questionable Interests, but a Probable Venture.

This, I take, to be the Solid Rule, in all Bargains of Perpetuity. But, when I began to enter the Computation, my Humour interrupted it a while. For,

4. Several, who, themselves, had Rooted Impressions of the Union, did too keenly Reflect on the Judgments of others. Tho some of these last, in no Anti-Protestant Party or Prejudices; But of Honour, Integrity, and Knowledge; Did, bona fide, differ.

Either, upon a diverse Sett of Thoughts; Or, a Partial Prospect of what ought to be Complexly Considered.

Such Irritation, does, often, excite the Affections of Scots-Men; rather to Defend, than Change, their Course: Till, at last, Reason, directed by Providence, overcome the Rancour. Which was my Case.

This Letter, Intervening Opportunely, help'd to lead me back to my Road: The rather, that I knew the Writer Zealously Addicted to Monarchy, Our Royal Family, and Parliamentary Constitution. Tea, his Particular Interest might have tempted him to be Silent, at such a Crise: And, formerly, he was of my own Sentiments about the Union; As, now, I am of his. Upon Grounds which contain several Things New, At the least, to me.

You must not think, that it derogats from the Character of an Honest Man, nay, it is his Duty, to follow his Light.

For, tho its Laudable in Politicks, as well as in Morality, not to cede Inward Conviction, (while the Outward Passive Conduct is bound up in Authority) till he be perswaded in his own Mind: Yet, after that, he dares not be false to God and Man, the present Age and Posterity; either by Dissimulation, or Counteracting, in a Matter which concerns our All.

Nor is it strange, that he saw it not sooner. Since, a New Proposition, tho Mathematical, may, at first, seem Surprising to one not much Versed in that Science; Which, after it is deduced out of its Principles, his Conscience must own to be a Demonstrative Proof. Too, the very Light of the Sun it self, does not Arrive to the whole Globe, at once. And the Men, of very great Character, who Buffooned Collumbus's Reasons, evident enough in themselves; did (some sooner, and some later) admit his Discoveries, with Success.



Sir,

IN answer to your desire of having my Thoughts about an *incorporating Union* against which you have address'd; I shall deal with that Impartiality and Openness; whereof, I hope, you have experience.

You know, when we parted last, I was of your Opinion, that, tho an united Parliament might be established as to common Concerns; yet a separate Parliament was necessary for, ruling our proper, and being Guarantee of Performance in common, Interests.

And I'm so far from being surprized that such an appearance is made against the other Scheme; that, I rather wonder how they are not more numerous. Considering, that the Necessity, Utility, and Security of such a great Change, lyes so hid from *overlie Views*: Yea, and Men of more Penetration may, at first, be *justly Byass'd*; and these Prints, which we had a while ago, were more industriously compos'd and spread, against an Incorporating Union, than for it.

But now, the *Scene is quite altered*, upon many Accounts: Particularly by the Matter's being better *understood*; and several Concessions and Securities, cleared up in *Parliament*.

My Answer then to your Letter shall be only, the giving you a Progress of what occurred to my self, in attempting to get a true Light in this great Affair: referring the use thereof to your own Convictions in Conscience and Interest.

The first thing that stumbled my former Sett of Thoughts, and led me to a more exact Examination of an Union without a separate Parliament, was the *Chain of Providences* concurring to point thereunto. In the next place; being awakened by that prospect at Home and Abroad; I apply'd my self more closely to search out the *Interest and Security* thereof. At which last I stuck most, being still fond of a separate Parliament. And you shall see the Result of the whole.

As to the preliminary Consideration, arising from the Events of Providence.

In former Reigns, the *English Parliament* would never, on trusting us with their Interests; go into a Foederal: nor our *Kings* (foreseeing its Consequences against Arbitrariness) consent to an incorporating Union. Yet now, it falls out that a Queen, Ministry, and Parliament, are at one.

Men might have had *Fears* of so great a Change, or thought that our *Hopes* from it are Imaginary. But there was some *Experiment* of it under an Usurper; at it were to premonstrat what it could produce under lawful Sovereigns.

Hereupon the *Meeting of Estates* declare for it. Foreseeing, that nothing less could secure what they had done; at the least that their Authority (being extraordinary) might at some time, be prerequisite; to the making of so great a Turn.

Yet

Yet still, it was un-attainable: till many Occurrences, seemingly, against it, or little promising for it, at the respective times; did, eventually, forward it.

Thus: the *Queen* (a rare Example) did endeavour it. But since that could not suffice: Our *Resolves* against settling an Successor without a Treaty; and Act of *Security* in case it did not take; prepared the way: And the Abortion of a Protestant Establishment with *Limitations* within our selves, did drive in to it. Which fell to co-incide with the Change of the *Ministry* and *Parliament* in *England*: And this found us prepared by the present *Scots* Parliament, its being called expressly to the effect of an Union. As also, that during the Treaty, in which our Commissioners were illimited by a *Vote* here; the very *Victories* that, in common Estimation, might have retarded, did promote it; as encouraging the Ministries *Reputation* for carrying it there: and that, the surprizing Aversions of some, did induce the greater Number of others in a different Interest, both among our selves and Neighbours, to be the more easie in going into the Measure, &c. Are such *betogeneous Causes* centring in one Effect; that all thinking Men must conclude it marvellous.

Yet this were not enough, if our former *Experience*; and present *Crisis*, did not concur to make up an absolute necessity of embracing the only remaining Remedy of our Incumbent and Imminent Disasters. For,

All Methods towards either our *Security* or *Improvement*, by our selves alone; had miscarried for a Tract of Years: Either in the Legislation, or Execution, at *Home*; or want of Protection *Abroad*: Not only before, but likewise after, the late Revolution (as will appear by the instances hereafter adduced) and the *Ballance of Trade* with every place almost, except *England*; is so far against us, that we must be exhausted in a little time of the small Remainders which the last Famine and other Accidents did leave with us. Yea, the very prospect of an approaching *Peace*; did serve to inhaunce our Danger. Because

If on a Demise the Throne be vacant, we want, a *Sovereigns* Power to make the Deed of our Establishment more legal; and her Authority, for keeping Order. Our own *Humors*, by that time, will be made ready *Tinder* for a Spark from *Abroad*, who cannot want; the power of *France*, a Nation of Souldiers having nothing else to do, while our Armies must ly disbanded by Law, and the *English* Fleet may be kept in Harbour by Winds: As also, of the *Male-content*s in *England*; and perhaps of *Ireland*. Which must, certainly, withdraw our Neighbours from the Guarantee of the *Protestant Interest* in the Continent: At least, infallibly, involve us in *Civil Wars*; the progress whereof compleats our Ruine: and the *Issue* can not but be most favourable to the more powerful, even tho they should change their King; whom, still, they will possess in the event.

And as if a visible *Landskip* were wanting of what we'll have the Witt to seek; or they be necessitat to grant; upon such an Inter-reign, we remaining without a Settlement till then: Behold, on the one hand, impetrat *Addresses*, and confusions of *Mobs*, attempting against the Liberty of *Deliberation*; and projecting either a Chymical *Separation*, or an impracticable or ruinous Con-

Conjunction: And on the other hand, who can assure us that a Prince, having *Issue*, will be so fond, the Ministry and Parliament so constitute, as now? Or, that, they, retaining so many Officers in Pay, and veteran *Souldiers* at call; with assistance from Abroad: Especially seeing they want not a Claim of *Title*, after all that is said in Confutation thereof: must not, at last, reduce us to such Terms as they *prescribe*? Whereas, now, we treat on an equal, peaceable, Footing. Besides, our Loss by Prohibitions, Seizures, or Devastations; intervening before the visionary Conditions, which some divert us with, can be obtain'd.

There is one thing very signal in relation to the Church; that, as Prelacy here, would have been riveted for ever, if the Treaty had taken effect under King Ch. 2d. So every wise Man must foresee, what Presbytery can expect at any other Conjunction than the present; putting together, the Designs of new, and Provocation yea Inability, of old, Friends, at another Season.

To all which concur of Providences if we conjoyn, that, beyond Expectation, so great a majority of Peers; tho most retrenched in the new Constitution; are, nobly, for it: Men of the greatest Estates in Parliament, tho most assaulted with Frights; have gone into it: Commotions are so far from retarding, that they rather quicken a happy progress in it: And the very Pamphlets that most keenly oppugn it, stumble on some such Arguments as are either manifestly imposing, or serve best to discover the main Design of Projectors, &c. It may seem surprizing. And on the other side, it's not strange that there is a great Noise against a great Change while, not understood; or misrepresented to an ignorant and corrupt Countrey; where Reality has been, hitherto, so far covered, that many Kiss, in order to Thrust under the fifth Rib.

For, what Disturbances were there against our Rulers while projecting to introduce good Manners and Civil Polity under K. Ja. the first and 2d? What Opposition was made, at first, to the Reformation of Religion? Yea, to the late Revolution, in dark Corners, where future Dangers were thought a present Dream?

Just as the Irish did rebel against the Law, which altered their stupid Custom of tying Draughts to their Horse-tails; and thereby pulling them out. What Treatment had Coriolanus at Rome; for his Services to the Commons? Or Aristides, for his eminent Justice and Goodness, in Athens? Yea, was not Lot rabbl'd in Sodom, Moses and Aaron by Corah and his Company, for the very leading themselves from Slavery to Freedom? And therefore our Patriots (if, otherways, well founded) have rightly concluded with Nehemiah, shall such Men as we flee?

Having, thus, digressed, perhaps too far; I return to relate to you, in the next place, what arose to me in considering the principal Cause, concerning our Interest and its Safety, by the present Union.

Wherein I shall, First, Tell you the general Notion I had of it, by Similes drawn from private Things: For letting in a more distinct Understanding of the publick Scheme; Which being New and Comprehensive, requires a Gradual Method of Knowledge. Next, I shall distinguish the several Interests contained in it: Differencing what is fully certain, from what maybe suspected to be precarious. And yet shewing, that even, in these last, we have sufficient Assurance; without a separate Parliament. Most

Most of those that are sincerely mistaken about the Union, form a *Wrong Idea* of it: Which occasions their thinking it a quite other Thing than it is, or to stand in a Maze without fixed Clearness.

Let us, then, take the common Allusion, of a Noble *Heiress* in an Antient, tho' small, Estate; Surrounded with Dangerous *Neighbours* without; And Consuming by bad *Management* at Home: Who, therefore, Marries to a Wise and Opulent Contiguous Heretor.

The Effect hereof by Law is, That she Unites in *some*, and reserves greater, Interests. She retains her *chief Interests* as proper; For her *Heretage*, what is *Personal* (Paraphernalia, &c.) or specially secured in *Contract*, become *not his*; Yea, she does not lose her *Dignity*: tho', of old, a Man did participate in his Wives *Honours*, as, still, a Wife partakes in the Mans. Her *Communion* with him is, Comparatively, of *lesser Concerns*; For, his *Jus Mariti* extends only to *Moveables* (for which she hath an Equivalent at Dissolution) and to the chief *Government* (she being the weaker Vessel, and therefore, this, necessary to both their Security) and consequently to the Administration of *common Revenues*, for Exoneration of common Burdens, or laying out the remainder (on a *Clause of Conquest*) to the common Advantage of both, and their Issue.

In this Constitution, it's true, her *peculiar Government* is Regulate: But, as that was Indispensible, for the Causes above-assigned; So it's *Compensat*, by getting a better Menage at Home, and Protection Abroad; In which also her self is *Concurrent*, and without which, her Family had *Sunk*. And yet, still, the *Security* of her New State is sufficiently Fenced. For, as she cannot, irrevocably, *Gift away* her proper Interests to her Husband; So it's his *own Interest*, to manage aright what is *common*: Yea, even what is called *proper* to his Wife; That being necessary to the *Peace* of his *Bosom*; Nay, those *without Doors* might make Advantage of Discord: Whereas, on the other Hand, a just Conduct tends to the Utility, Safety, and Glory, of *both Families* now Aggrandized into *one*.

But if, by some Judicial Stroak, he become Phrenetick, so as to Infringe the *Substantials* of Matrimony, by Adultery or Desertion: Then she is *free* to make a new Choice. In which, as her Vassals and Tennents will be more *Unanimous*; and, probably, more *Powerful*, by the interveening good Government at Home, Protection Abroad, and Profits reaped by Intercourse with the, better Accommodat, United Barony: So she may expect GOD and all *Good Men* to assist her; Yea, even amongst her (Abdicated) *Husbands Dependents*, Abhorring, and, themselves, Threatened by, such a Confounding Precedent of Formidable Tyranny.

But, perhaps, you're desiring, That I should ascend to a Pattern in a *more extended Society*.

Suppose then, (tho' indeed the Marital Power is, Comparatively, in many things, greater than that of an United Parliament, as to us who retain separate *Sovereign Courts*, as well as distinct Laws and Property; And likewise are Represented therein) that an Heretor in a Protestant Parochin, *exposed* to Highland IncurSIONS of Papists or Robbers, who wait for a Stir in the Kingdom; *Retaining* his Property, and peculiar Government in his Family at Home; does enter in *Society* with his Neighbours, for their appointing, by *Majority of Votes*, a common Herd in their

Commonty,

Commonly, a common Watch in the Hills ; yea, a common Factor for Selling their Products to the best Avail, and Soliciting Protection from the Government, at farther Distance ; And all upon the common Expense. On, further, if, by Experience, he find his own Incorrigible *Mismanagement* ; so that Harpees eat up his Substance within, and Robbers catch even his People who venture abroad ; to such Degree, that, in a short time, he must be utterly exhausted : Yea, he is so *sickle*, that none will Unite with him, Communicating to him their Advantages ; Unless they have a *Ban* on his Extravagancies, against Abuse of the Trust, or admitting Enemies. Therefore, he, in some *Lucid Interval*, consents, even to be Interdicted to that Majority of his Friends ; Being such either in Blood, Neighbourhood, or Religion. Will not his Real Profit exceed his Imaginary Loss ; as the whole does a part ? And is he not safe enough, that the Greater Number (whatever Freak do take particular Persons at Occasions) will observe the Articles of Incorporation : In regard, that, as, in Right, they cannot, so, in Fact, they will not ; at once, make themselves *liable* to Heaven and Earth, for Treacherous Violation, and Ruine their own particular Interest ; Since the Flourishing of his Estate preserves the Peace, and augments its Contributions for the common Safety and Improvements ? Especially, if he have an able and willing Friend, not far off in another District ; who, glad of an Opportunity to resent an old Quarrel, apparently, will not miss to assist the Oppressed and his People, against those who had play'd the like Game, formerly, on this new Patron of Liberty himself.

I foresee an Objection rising with you against the Moral of this Parable ; That Judges can Curb the Violations of private Men : But who can Judge or Execute, when we quit our Sovereignty ?

I remit the full Answer some Pages hence, after the way to the understanding of it is opened, by your going along with me in my Enquiry. In the mean time, it's a Mistake, that our Sovereignty does not stand to all necessary Effects : and the Bond of publick Faith, warranted by the particular Interest of the stronger Side ; with the other Party's being free on Violation, yea, to have Accession of Strength therethrough : serve your Ends, according to the Nature of the Thing ; at the least, are sufficient. Especially seing, in a Bargain or Transaction, it's never rightly stated, by viewing one Side only ; or without considering, *What if it break up* : So that a Man must Ballance Terms on the Foot of Equality ; and it's well, if he obtain that, when there is no Choice left, but he must do or die.

But you must judge, whether I poysed this Matter aright, in the following Method. Namely, 1. I Ballanced what we give, with what we get. And the Amount of the first appeared far less, and of the last far greater ; than is commonly esteemed. For I see not what we give, that's not necessary for our selves : And it is a Vulgar Error, that a Venture of Trade, is the greatest Interest which we get : since I think it (notwithstanding of its being very considerable) to be amongst the least. 2. In every particular of what we get, I considered its Security. Distinguishing, still, that which is fully certain, the not Interfering Interests ; from what may be pretended to be in Hazard, as Interfering. And the Value of the first,

tho the last were less safe than it is; seemed more than *Adequat* to what we give: And, consequently, a sufficient Reason for entering the Union. 3. On each Hand, I endeavoured to begin at Home, borrowing the first Lights from our *own Constitution*, as more familiar than abstract Reasonings, or *Parallels Abroad*; which, notwithstanding, are intermixed for Illustration, the Experience of Mankind being one of the best Rules in a Matter of this Nature.

I'm diffculted how to *Contract* my Thoughts hereon, within the Bounds of a Letter tolerably Discreet; however, I shall attempt it in the following manner.

In the first place, having removed a Vulgar Error, about what we are to give, namely our *Sovereignty*; into which the whole, that's *Perpetual* and *Momentuous*, resolves; for publick *Burdens* are either *less'ned*, or *Temporary*, and even these last compensated by *Equivalents*, &c. I shall, in the next place, Range what we get, with its *Securities*; into *Sacred* and *Civil Interests*. And, through the whole, endeavour to shew, that both are *safer* in an *United*, than a *Separate Parliament*: Yea, this last, tho attainable, would bring on their *Ruine*; comparatively, and in the present Circumstances.

Our *Sovereignty* (taking that Word in it's full Import) is far from being surrendered, or sunk by the Union. For on the contrary, a *main Part* of it remains amongst our Selves; and the *Remainder*, still existing, is only *adjoyned* to *England's*. Tho it happens, for necessary Proportion, that our Members in the united Parliament are out-numbr'd by those assumed; which is most consistent with our Constitution. Because

We're not only to have a *Monarchy*, and that in the next, of the Protestant Line; with a *Parliament* within the Isle: But likewise, our *chief Interests* rest secured under *Sovereign powers*, to remain for ever; on this side the Border; which, being under *Regulation* of an united Parliament, serve the main Ends of a *separate Parliament*, better than it ever did or can do; considering Circumstances. For

Private Rights remain lodged with the Session: One of the best constitute Bodies in the World; who have power to make *Acts of Sederunt*; That, (considering, the present Consistency of our Law; and Supplement of the Civil) leaves little or no Necessity of a legislative. The *Publick Peace* will be preserved by the *Justice-Court* and *Council*: Who also, can appoint *Ordinances* and *Proclamations*, according to emergent Exigences; always consistent with former Statutes. Our *Trade* within our selves may have *Regulations*, from the *Convention of Burrows*: Which (when they come to understand their true Interest) might make one of the best perpetual Councils of Trade, in being. And our *Church Assemblies* retain the ordering, and last resort, of *Ecclesiastical Matters*: with a better Fence than ever was in this or any other Nation.

So much being retained of the Executive, yea Satutory, Power: There can be no doubt, but the Queen and Parliament, as to the Remainder, have a Faculty to *restrain* its present Members (which all this Matter resolves into) So as to unite to a *Majority* of others, who are not *Aliens*: For the necessary Ends of *Safety* and *Improvements*. Even tho an *ordinary Parliament* can not change *Fundamentals*.

For, 1. The Meeting of Estates (who had *extraordinary powers* ; the Right of the *virtual Head* being, then, consolidat with the *Body Representative*, chosen, *ex facie rei*, to mould the Government) have predetermined the Case. And 2. The present Parliament being called expressly *to that effect* ; the Nation, in answer, did not limit their Representative : Nor could they do it *ex post facto*, *contra jus quasitum*. 3. It's altogether denyed that the assuming a Majority of others, not *Aliens* (as the *English*, born under the same native Sovereign, are not) is a *Fundamental*.

Because, what may be, and has actually been, altered, either directly or in consequence ; cannot be Fundamental. But so it is, that in the first place, by the acknowledged Powers of the Queen and present Parliament, she might make, and they receive, als many new Peers and Burrows ; as would *out-vote* those who were before. And in the next place, by Custom (which declares or makes a Law) through a Tract of Reigns, the Equivalent has obtained. Thus, setting aside the History how the Ecclesiasticks, lesser Barrons, and Royal Burrows, were brought in upon the *Principes tribuum*, &c. The first Royal Burghs, and Peers, have been *sex-tuplyed* thereafter : The original diffusive Body of Barrons, restricted to Commissioners less in Number than the other two States : The dignified Clergy, before the Reformation, had the Majority of the whole in such Parliaments as were held then ; and, at the Reformation, were thrust out ; by which the Parliament came down to a small Number : Yea the Bishops, some time made a third Estate, even after Popery ; were chopped and changed at Discretion : And when the Barrons Interest interfeirs with Peers or Burrows, the Addition to them, even since the Revolution, may carry the Vote, &c. Whence it is impossible that the possibility of being out-voted, can be *essential* to our Constitution, either in the whole, or any one of, the three Estates.

Our Domestick Interests (which are the Main ; tho they were not made to grow : But their encrease also will appear hereafter) being thus, legally secured : It's a meer Amusement to object that the British Parliament may abuse its reserved, or assume an incompetent Power. For, as, some check on Arbitrariness, notourly deboarding here, is essential to our own security : without moral possibility of the united Parliaments abusing that Faculty ; Because it will not be their proper Interest ; Yea, it would be against it, in accidental Matters of this kind, which, naturally, cannot interfeir with any such in England : So, the Substantials being excepted from their Power in the Treaty ; It follows 1. That the thing fear'd is morally impossible both in Right and Fact. Whereas 2. It's morally certain in a separate Parliament.

In point of Right, the united Parliament erected by the Articles, hath no power as to what is made ours, by these : not being in the case of a Parliament originally constituted without Limitation ; which hath the command of simple alterable Laws, tho never so well hedged by preceeding Parliaments. Whereas quoad the Interests reserved by an unchangeable Contract, in a primitive Constitution, its no Parliament at all, pro tanto ; but private Men. The same way as, an Heir in a Tailzied Estate, differs from him who receives an Unlimited Fee, from his Predecessor.

In *Fact*: Its not morally possible that they'l deboard here; either as to Church or State. Because our *Forms* for Civil, yea, or sacred Rights; *interfeer* not with any preponderating Interest in England. Whereby, 1. They'l have no *Interest* to invade these. Nay 2. It would be *destructive* to their *owne Interest*. And therefore if Interest be the Rule of a Body whereof the Majority are not mad, this Point is secured, by a *real*, perpetual, *Warrantice* in the *proper Interest* of England *it self*.

Now, as to the *Non-interfeirance* with any such Interest there; at the least such as can ballance the Breach: What more are they, living in a *separate District* (which is specially to be noticed) concerned in our *Forms* about our own Rights; than in the *Shape* of our Cloaths? or a *Neighbour*, having Lands in, and Jurisdiction over, the rest of a Parochine; is interrested in the regular, tho peculiar, Management of *another's Family*, discontiguous; yet, in other respects, under the same Rules with the rest of that Society? Except that our *Justice* and *Peace* tends to the Security and Glory of the common Government.

No Man of Sense can doubt thereof in secular Matters: For none in his Wits can be cruel to his own Flesh. And I assert the same, even in a greater Degree, as to *Ecclesiastick* concerns. At which I intreat you be not surprized till you hear my Reasons; drawn from their *Principles*, *Interest*, yea *Practice*; and *Precedents* elsewhere, in cases more difficult than this. For

These of the Church of *England*, who are for Episcopacy there; must be against it in *Scotland*: Because they value themselves on the *Principle*, That *Force* is not to be used for Propagating Religion: Much less, The *Circumstantial*s of it, where there is no Power to *Impose* them. But, so it is, That, seing, the *British* King and Parliament, are to have no Power for Altering a Fundamental Establishment, on which themselves stand: Such an Attempt could be nothing, except *meer Force* in Religious Matters. For it's not in the case (and I think you cannot mistake by so gross a Beview) of a *Mutable Law*; that they have often procured to be *changed*, both among themselves and their Neighbours; which did not impinge upon their Principles; for it imported no more, than their *perswading Legislators* to what, the one thought right, and was undoubtedly in the others power. Whereas, in the present case; it would be an Excitation to *War*, or rather a *Rabble*. Which is not, to be imagined, in any *valuable Number* of them. Especially considering also, That their common Principles of *Uniformity* extend not to us now: in regard, that, as we were not, Originally; so we are not, still; within the Borders of their particular Church: tho we become a common State, with that *Negative Quality*. Whereby the Ecclesiastick Maxim, That *in Veste Varietas est, licet in Corpore Unitas sit*, is vastly more strong here; than in a Toleration locally within the Bounds of their Church.

But, suppose some High-Flyers of the Clergy should pervert their own Principles, they can never impetrate a *Majority of the Laitie*, to joyn in so extravagant a Measure; about Matters which the *greater part* think *indifferent*; at least, so far as beyond the *Limits* of their Constitute Church; and which, in the Event, must prove *pernicious* to their own more valued Interests. In respect, that, their present Niceness, about our Share in the *Representative*, may put us at Ease, that they'll not

not augment it with 14 more at the Princes Disposal. Or, if we feign another Model; then, still, it meets the Case, that *one Pin* taken out of the Fabrick of their *own present Constitution*, makes the whole tumble down to Anarchy. Which the *most of them* must abhor: so long as they dislike a Dissolution of their publick *Government, Liberty and Property*. Especially since this Mortal Wound would afford a Pretence, and the Forces sent to compesce *Scots* Insurrections, furnish Power; to a Designing Prince, joyned by the *Iraged* People thus injured: for freeing himself of those Legal Bonds, that have been purchast with so much Pains, Blood, and Treasure. Yea, in another View, who can determine the *Final Success*? If the Groaning *Irish*, and menaced *Dissenters* through all the Dominions of *England*, and the *French* then at Liberty, and the *Jacobites* revived; should embrace the Opportunity of a *Founded Cause* (without Legal Rebellion, as it would be in the present Constitution) for a *Desperate Unanimity*. There being very recent Examples of Conjunctions equally strange. Yea, Men otherwise very indifferent, except for *Liberty and Property*, might come to joyn: as seeing *All* at Stake, by the Enormous Precedent against that which was thought the most firmly established.

Shall we imagine the Majority of such an August Body, as will be the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, fallen into a *Phrenzie*, of overturning their *own Security and Peace*; the very Reason for which they fought the Union? No. Constant *Experiments*, both in Secular and Ecclesiastick Matters, at *Home* and *Abroad*, confute the *Dream*.

But, before entring upon Examples to clear this, you're still to Reflect. 1. That Instances of Security in *Civil* Matters differing in several Districts, conclude the *same* in things *Ecclesiastick* of this kind; because the greater part of Men think the *Forms*, which hedge about Religion and Justice, to be of a piece; so far as, either they will submit to what they would not choise; or, at least, *themselves* having an established *Freedom* of what they think best, can retain no Difficulty to *suffer* others in their *Vicinity*, who differ not in Fundamentals, to enjoy the same Liberty. 2. Some of the Precedents which I adduce, are *Interfeering* or *Uneasy* Interests; and therefore, serve not only, to infer more strongly the Safety of a Neighbouring Church-Establishment (which, I contend, justles not) but likewise will save my pains of Repetition, when we come to consider the *Certainty*, even of those Interests, which, commonly, are thought *least secure*; as *Interfeering* or being *uneasy*. 3. No Objection can arise to you in the perusal; that is not easily solved by the *Disparity* of the Security, on our Side; that it's Fundamental to our Neighbours themselves. And *Ireland* is in the Case of a *Property Conquish'd*.

You know then, that, in *England*, they maintain the Form of their *own* Constitution in *Parliament*; tho very unequal in the Representative of several places. The different Forms of *Courts* and *Laws* among the People already Incorporated with them (as *Durham, Man, Jersey* and *Guernsey, Wales, &c.*) remain; without others desiring them to be touched. Such a Religious Care have they of *particular Interests*, that, even a General Good, does not preponderat it; as appears by their prohibiting *Irish* Cattel in favours of Breeders, &c. And whatever Attempts have been made on the *Toleration Act*, when the Danger was not understood; it is, now, thought Riveted for ever. But, however that may fall out, they might force the *Iroquois*,

quois, and other Incorporate *Americans*, to the Christian Religion; more justly (as tending to a greater Good) than us, to their *Forms*. In *Scotland*, tho much more Unstable; our Sovereigns have maintained a *Monarchical Form* of Government in Shires, and an *Aristocratical Model* in Burghs: Which, tho they had justling Interests, and the Majority in Parliament, as to private Concern, stood on the side of Shires; yet Burghs retain their Privileges to this Day. As also, in the different *Products* of Wooll, Victual, &c. in several places of the Kingdom, where, what was done for one, prejudged the others particular Profit; yet the Majority have fallen in with the National Interest, according to the publick Exigencies of Times. There has been no Difficulty in sustaining the *Udal Rights* of *Orkney*, so distinct from the Forms of Property through the rest of the Nation: or *Burgal Laws*, so discrepant from those of the Country about: or even the *French Church*, which hath set Forms not used in ours. *Abroad*: the very *Papists* rest securely under the *Dutch* Civil Government, in which they have no Representative: and the *Protestants* are protected by the *German* Dyet; notwithstanding, that each Colledge hath the Majority of *Roman Catholics*. The *Cantons* of *Switzerland* are in like Circumstances. The different *States*, tho formerly at Enmity, yet United, with *Spain*, *France*, *Poland*, &c. retain their particular Customs; without any Hazard, that's not incident to Despotick Governments. Yea, the mighty *Persian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman Empires*, successively, had no Pain to maintain the *Jewish Church Constitution*; tho it directly condemned the Religion of the Nations: At the same time, that their State was Governed by Deputations.

Thus is cleared our *Positive*; let us now, View, our *Comparative Security*. Men not at Pains of getting distinct Thoughts; will, still, Scruple, when they cannot Answer. Whereof the apparent Reason is, that the Subject, being remote, does not so lively touch their Apprehension. But the Cure is, to come to their Doors; and, before their Eyes, to lay out the Security, that is, or can be, in a Separate Parliament. For, any Arguments in this Matter, not *Comparative*, are Sophisms, to deceive our selves. That is, the Question is not, What would be simply good; but, Which of Two is best?

This leads me, against my Inclination, to put you on laying open some of our Sores (which will be excused, as extorted by the same necessity, which maketh a Chirurgeon to Lance a Wound, so as it may be Cured, rather than, only, Skinned over) and try, if, from thence, you must not conclude; That, Humanely speaking, there is no Certainty; much less, can there be Improvements; of any Sacred or Civil Interest, in *Scotland*; under a Separate Parliament. Putting together, our Experience of ordinary Causes and Effects.

Will it not be easier for a *Faction* in *England*, joyned with one here; to Influence the Common Sovereign (who hath many Powers, both in Right and Fact, over our Parliaments) to what is their Interest, if not United; then to obtain the Majority of both Houses, for Conspiring against their Principles, and to their own Confusion, in the Case of a Common Foundation, laid by an Union?

What

What *has been* may be; *may will be*, till the Millenary years. For we must not impose on our selves by thinking that a *single* Instance, in an Age; founded on a *particular Crisis*; such as that of the parliaments in the late Troubles, and at present; can make a Rule. Therefore, I intreat, that your self may *examine and survey*, in short, what our separate Parliaments have *commonly* done, or possibly *can* do, since our Kings Succession to *England*.

And that either, as to *our general Establishments*. For, how long, did the *Church-Government* 1592: Or the *State-Government* 1641; stand? Or, as to the Exercise, in more special cases, of their *Powers* of Legislation, Execution, or Protection; relative to Lives, Liberty, Property, Trade; or even Religion; which comprehends all the Enjoyments of Man.

Thus, what arbitrary *Laws* have they made from 1604 to 1690? They have statuted Obedience *without reserve* to the Prince; broke the Ice for establishing a *popish Successor*; confirmed *Decrets* of Justice-Courts, finding Innocence, Treason: and thundred out Acts against *protestant Dissenters* equivalent to what the Vatican could contrive. Which of the *Councils* Deboardments have they restrained? Or *Tacks-men* of Customs their marring Trade by their own Monopolies? Or *States-men* oppressing of private Men, or Vastations of the publick Revenue? They discharge, in place of paying, *publick Debts*: and *destroy*, one year, the Acts on the faith whereof Men had laid out their Stocks, upon Manufactories; in the other. Their Laws about *Commerce*; either ruine it, or remain a dead Letter: And their power of receiving *protestations for remeed of Law*, without Regulation; renders all at once precarious; considering the Influence; in this place, inured to Dependence; of a great Man or Party. But further, as to the protection of *publick Rights*; the Royal Fisherie, *post-nati* priviledges, the 50 *Sous par Tonn* in France; and *African-company*, &c. are Demonstrations that tho they were willing, they are *uncapable*. Yea, within our own Sphere, do they not leave our *Commions* in Slavery, our Poor starving, our *Gentry* in Man-rent, our Merchants (except those of Wine and Luxury) shut up, &c. and the very *Nation* Bankrupt? Yet, they do not mis to levy, and often annex, heavy *Taxes*, even in time of Peace. Whence it's become a Proverb, that they served only for *laying on Cess*, or to fight themselves into *Places* from *England*. Finally, our very *Revolution Acts* depend upon a Breath, How soon the *Royal Negative* can be prevailed on; in a time of peace, when Commotions may be easily quelled; to give the Swing to a *Majority* of *Devoto's* to prelacy and absolute Monarchy: At the least for turning our Church-Establishment either to a Toleration, or *Erastianism*, &c.

This is only a Minature of the great *Name*, whereof we are so fond. Compare it's Exchange with an *Englisb*, much more a *British*, Parliament. And then, in the first place; cast up where the *Ballance* lyes in the Excambion. In the next place, consider, whether it be *reasonable* for us to expect from the *Englisb*, if they let us in to their Trade and Parliaments, a Trust of such Interests, of others; while we, thus mannged our own? Yea, in the third place, examine if that would not *even mar all* the Benefits accrescing to us by an united State. In which Expiscati-

on you are specially to notice the *new Shape* into which the Maxims of Government are altered, by *the Trade* which the Discovery of the new World has produced. For this differences what is practicable, *now*; from the *old* Precedents of Union.

Suppose then, it were possible, that the *English* should cede to a separate Parliament: Yet our *Mis-government* and their *Distrusts*, would be a Fly in the Oyntment; an Error in the first Concoction, which vitiates the Digestion of the best Dyet: As will appear from *privat* and *publick* Reasons.

A Man will do Justice in paying what is due to his *Friend*, much more to his Blood-Relation; when the *Advantage* thereof redounds, consequentially, to himself. But Interest may overcome Morality, if he have not a *Check* over his Creditor; that, warmed, with these Effects, he be not a *Snake in Bosom*. Yea the very *Suspicion* thereof may be equally mischievous.

Thus, the wise *Romans* would not admit a Cautioner by a Husband to his Wife; lest his *Jealousie*, might be a worse Evil than her Insecurity. But even a Step-Father, *ensured* that his Wifes Children will not make use of the Riches which he makes up to them, in a *Plea against himself*; will not fail to improve their Fortunes in their Minority; Because thereby he strengthens his own *Family*; they being uterine to his own Heir.

There is more Jealousie in *publick* Managements; because less particular knowledge of a Multitudes Integrity. So if the *Papists* among the *Dutch*, or *Protestants* of *Germany*, or *Provinces* incorporated into *Spain*, *France* and *England*, &c. had reserved *Co-ordinate Authority*, in the last Result of Government; that would have laid a Bane of *Diffidence*; and the effect thereof, a continued *Endeavour* by the more powerful, to check, *in time*, a growing *Rivall*, who, some day, might become an *Enemy*. Which holds much more now, when Nations stand by *Trade*; wherein a weaker Neighbour may worm out a stronger; through a dormant *Stealth*, or by more *Frugality* or *Industry*. It being so coy that it seldom returns whence it had deserted. Against which there is no Fence, except the Weaker become the Strongers *OWN*; or there be a *Check* against Deboardments, by an Union in a common legislative for keeping the Ballance. To whom, it's all one which of *their Countreys* becomes most opulent: under the Moderation, always of a just *Equality*. Which the Majority (whatever particular Persons or Societies may attempt) will find it indispensibly their Interest to maintain: the *neat Profit* arising to *privat Men* by the Encroachment, being no more in the Ballance with the *publick* Justice, Security, and Peace; which depend on Equality (especially where that is made a Fundamental of both) than a Mite is to a Mountain.

By all which, I think; is established, that, our Security of these great Interests at *Home*, is better after, than before, the Union. And the Mercy of *dwelling in safety*, is a far more satisfying Enjoyment than vast Possessions, which are precarious. An *English Man*, with a Competency, being much more happy, than the richest Proprietors in the East or West Empires, under the Terror of, *Hurry-canes*, *Earth-quakes*, Savages, or lawless Despotes. Besides the Blessings of the Gospel.

Which

Which leads me to proceed from what we *have*, and is *secured*, in our reserved Rights among our selves : To other Advantages of the Union that (in humane certainty) are without possible Hazard of an *English* Majority; as not interfering, but concurring with their *proper Interests*. First, in relation to *Religion*, and, next, to *civil Concerns*.

As to *religious* Concerns Abroad and at Home. It is evident :

1. That the whole *Protestant Interest* through the World (in which our selves are included) is established by this Settlement.

Popish Princes have a great politick Advantage in the Pope, as a Center of their *Unity* : Tho he's less capable since his *Arms* became despised. But protestant States are dangerously *divided* in place, Allyances, yea mutual Quarrels. To cement which against *Bourbon* or *Austria* in their turns of the Ballance; and prosecution either of Liberty or the northern Heresie : *Britain* being *united*, and thereby leaving no *Postern* for an Enemy, will have both the Reputation and power of a *Head*. So as the *Dutch* shall not be swallowed up, or other protestant Powers destroy one another (which was very near, sometime ago ; by simple *Non-assistance*, or contrary Measures, of a masked protestant King) till the Flame at last arrive at our *House*.

The *present* Armament, Confederacy, and Steadyness of the Queens Ministry and Parliament, is not *immortal* : And therefore if we have any regard to our *Brethren*, for whom Christians are bound to lay down even their Lives; or if our selves, resolve not to turn, or burn in our *Toures*; we are highly concerned. Whence, none acquainted with the common News, will deny this to be an Interest not Interfering. Especially considering, that the *civil Enjoyments* of both, are a consequence of the protestant Establishment.

2. The *Substantials* of Religion will flourish and be safe at Home. Which, certainly, is also a joynt Interest.

It's specially to be noticed on this Head, that (for what I know) there is no Nation in the World in which the Protestant Religion is made *essentially fundamental* to the civil Constitution; except in this, by the Union. And what need we may have of such a *Barr*, may appear by the formidable Attacks that have been made, in former times, on the Statutes about Religion. But further,

The great occasion of Mens being diverted by *Mint* and *Cumin* from the *Weightier Things* of the Law, was, the *Hopes* that one Party had of overturning the others Settlement; Which Expectation being extinguished, its effect will cease, at least in great measure.

Thus, the separat Meetings, extravagant Principles of un-christianing us, and forreign Worship introduced *here*, among such, as, were never *formerlie* of that Communion; and cannot pretend *Conscience* for it *extra territorium*, since it's only binding by *positive Authority*; never grew to *Hights* till they had prospect of gaining the *Field*. But most People will weary of the Humour and Expence when they find it's *needleless*. In *England*, since the Toleration of protestant Dissenters; the current of *Writers* of any Reputation, has turned against Atheism, Deism, Socinianism, Popery, Immoralities; for, propagating Christian Knowledge,

the Duty and Interest of mutual Forbearance, &c. Or, at most, are about occasional Communion, and what is relative thereto. Yea, we see Abroad, when they despair of gaining the Subversion of one anothers Constitution; what Calm there is even betwixt Protestants and Papists, Lutherans and Calvinists, with other Subdivisions: In Switzerland, many parts of Germany, Holland, &c. and their Bitterness breaks not out, in any disturbing Degree; except where it's a Covert to a State-Controversie; as betwixt the Orthodox and Arminians amongst the Dutch; Or, at most, where the Establishment depends on a mutable Law, against which, change of Circumstances may encourage Attempts. But that is morally impossible; both in Right and Fact, with us, after the Union, where it's not a simple Law but a Contract; not supervenient, but fundamental to the new Constitution; And therefore, not changeable; there being no power on Earth capable to alter it.

Some of the Consequences hereof will be:

3. That *Christian Knowledge* in those, who, now, live in the shadows of Death; shall be wonderfully promoted.

Most of the *Highlands*, and many other dark Corners among us *perish* for want of Knowledge: Partly because Ministers have not access; but chiefly (as occasioning the other) by reason that the People have no *Idea* of, and for getting it, cannot read, the first Principles of Christianity; not having Schools, or Funds, (the Law being lifeless there) for them. This is lamentable both on *Religious* and *secular* Accounts.

For, as the Redemption of their *Souls ceaseth for ever*, they not knowing the right way to the Mediator; with the Compassion whereof, many of the *Papists* outdo us, towards the East and West *Indies*: So our *Secular* Advantages would be mightily promoted by that Obedience, Sociableness, Industry, Faithfulness, and mutual Aid, of such Numbers, in so Improvable Countries; which are the *Dissates* of Religion.

But the Generous *English*; without Distinction of Opinions, who lay out such prodigious Sums and Pains by their Societies, for promoting *Christian Knowledge*, both on *Heathens* Abroad, and *Charity Schools* at Home; as they have sent *Books*, so they had long ere now, contribute *Funds*, where the Law cannot force them, with us: if not obstructed by their *Diffidence* in our Government, and Administration of all Publick Designs; which the Union removes.

Certainly this is a concurring Interest. And further,

4. Any Dangerous *Persecutions* will cease for ever; of the Protestant Dissenters, all over the Dominions of *England*: upon the Union.

It's true, they are, at present, secured only by a variable Law, or the Sovereigns Promise. But the Church Establishment in *Scotland* cannot miss, either to persuade the Continuance thereof; or, in all Events, afford a Retreat to conscience, with *Brittish* civil Priviledges. It's also true, that the License of the Press, from a few Itching Heads, may, still, Pester us with what is of lesser Concern. But as, Fighting without Sharps signifies little; so that can go no further than Duels,

els, without any general Engagement. For the *Majority* will stand Unanimous on the side of Substantial *Christianity* and our *Peace*: Veying, at most, who shall do best in propagating *thereof*: and either pitying or despising *Excentrick Skirmishes*. Even so long as they retain the Sense of *Liberty* and *Property*. Being, by Experience, of each Party when in Power, its *Overacting* to a Degree of *Felo de se*: At the least, that such Conduct tends to the *Politick Detriment*; by Depopulation, Commotions, Dis-reputation Abroad, and Encouragement of the common Enemy, &c. fully convinced of the Folly, as well as Impiety of, *Churches Triumphant*, in that manner, *upon Earth*.

While, on the other Hand, it will be the Stability of both Churches (which is an Advantage we wanted, of the *Primitive Times*) that the Members of each will be such, out of real *Conviction*, without Compulsion.

So that this Interest is *Common*, if common Sense be such. But further,

5. I dare, and do, again, reckon our particular *Church Establishment* among the *Non-interfeering Interests*.

Both in regard, that the Majority have *no Principle* inconsistent with its subsisting in a separate Territory: And, however, the saids four *other Interests*, which might be marr'd, with this, are preponderant to it; and thereby, its Security: yea, all their *Civil Interests* must be brought to the Ballance, as directly contrary to such Infringement. Which leads us to consider, what these are both with *them* and *us*. For:

As to our *Secular Interests* put at *Certainty* by the Union: as being *common* to both, *not interfeering* with any in *England*; or, at least, not a *Majority* there: there are some of them *general*, some *particular*, both *Abroad* and at *Home*. Thus,

1. *Abroad*: our King or Queen, being secure at Home, cannot miss to hold the *Ballance of Europe*; yea, of all *Maritime Powers* on the Earth.

Shipping and *Seamen* will encrease; for which our *Fisberies*, and what *New Trade* may be opened by the Peace; will be an *Accessory Fund*. In *Wars* on the Continent, *Confederates* dare not (as now) withdraw their *Quotas*; under the Confidence, that we *cannot* make a separate Peace, till a *Barrier* be established: considering the Postern that's open at Home. For, that being shut, our Sovereign may, more securely, return to an *United People*, enclosed within an *Isle*, and its *Woodden Walls*; or ready, *together*, for common *Defence*; if Conditions be not Implemented.

This is far from being *Indifferent to us*, who, then, must know and esteem, all that's done by the same *Body*, to be our *own*: So that we'll reap the *Glory* of War; *Ambassadors* at Negotiations; Security from *Invasions*; the *Profits* of the Articles of Peace; especially by an *Advantageous Tariff*; (all which we wanted before) accreasing to all the parts of the whole: both in *Reality* and *Reputation*, at Home and Abroad.

Which, that it is a great Interest of *ours*, included (and so not Interfeering with) theirs: none will contravert.

2. Among *our selves*: the *Arbitrariness* or *Tyranny* of our *Kings*, is at an end.

That this Inestimable Purchase will be *common*, must be beyond Debate: since *Precedents of Power*, not controlled, in any part of the *United Kingdom*: will found it over all.

And the Value of this Security is too well known through the rest of, almost, the whole *World*; Groaning under their own *Slavery*, and enveighing the *survived Liberties of Brittain*. As also, with *our selves*; may appear by the Inventar of De-boardments, not only in our Ancienter *History*, but likewise lately *Acted, and Recorded in our Claim of Right*, to the sad Experience of many yet living.

And this concurring Interest, will be fortified; By,

3. The Frequency, Weight, Stability, and only Triennial Endurance, of *Parliaments*.

These are the Qualities of a *Guardian*, which we have wanted, and strugled for, so much. And, then, it will be so *powerful*, that no Prince will venture to attempt on it; and so well *constitute*, with *Three Negatives*, and a free *Election*; that all the Beauties, without the Disorders, of *Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy*, center in one. By which, we, not only, may *trust* the Steadiness of their Conduct, in Time of Peace and Foreign Wars; but likewise, it will *prevent Civil Commotions* for ever (the Division of the two Kingdoms, being the original Source of all the Tragedies, that are in our Annals) since; then, it will be seen, that either Prince, Pretender, or Subject-malcontents, must counteract in vain, what such an August Body does conclude, in *Extra-Fundamentals*.

Being thus, *negatively*, secure against our two grand Enemies, Popery and Slavery; both from Abroad and at Home; and, *positively*, insured of the most valuable Enjoyments, Civil and Sacred: and what some call *Mixt*, Church-Lands and Tiends, computed the half of the Property of *Scotland, &c.* Let us launch out a little further, into the *Detail* of some other very *great Interests*, which co-incide, and noways juggle, with those of *England*. Such as,

4. All their *publick Rights* become *ours*, in Communion: and our own Ancient *Dignity*, remains; with the Superaddition of their *Power*. Which are Interests not Interfeering. Thus,

We shall acquire all their *Ships* of War, so Numerous: their Land *Armies*, so Valiant: their *Treasury*, of such Regularity and Trust: their *Plantations*; to which we jump in, as if we'd concurred in all the Blood, Treasure, and Pains of the Purchase: their *Convoys* in War, lest the Spoil should cede to the Enemy; and *Consuls* in Peace, it being the Sovereigns Honour, that all Subjects get Right done them throughout the World: the Benefit of their *Act of Navigation*, and Immunity of *Taxes* laid on Strangers; under the want whereof, we did so long smart: the Encouragement of their *Drawbacks*, and *Premios*: the *Glory and Triumphs* of their Crown: the Stability and Moderation of their *Government*: the *Dominion* which they have over *Ireland*: Yea, they have changed their very *Name* (known and terrible through the Earth) for doing us Honour, &c.

Here, Lawyers tell us *, That one Sovereignty being *Surrogat* to another, the former *Precedency* does remain: As was decided betwixt the Dukes of *Ferrara*.

* *Mackenzie of Precedency, Quest. 2d.*

and *Florence*; and obtains in the *German Emperor*, by Right of the Ancient Commonwealth of *Rome*. So, in the present new Constitution, *Scotland* gets *England*, and *England* gets *Scotland*: as, of old, with us, the *Wifes Nobility* accresced to the Husband, without any *Diminution* of it in *her self*; tho they become *legally one*: in Reciprocation whereof, his *Dignity* accrue to *her*. Upon which Ground, we shall, now, find *English* Writers owne and Blazon, our *Famous Chivalries*; and *Antiquity*, which, joyned to *Power*, (that it wanted before; whereas *both* are requisite, to make a State's Rank to be acknowledged Abroad) may, perhaps, claim a *new Precedency*. The rather, that our Kings reside, now, within our *own Kingdom*: for both of us are Walled, as't were, within *one City*: and, consequently, vve must think their *Glories*, hereafter, to be *our own*; vvhich *Estimation* vve find in the other People Incorporate, already, to *England, France, Spain, &c.*

What was our *Nominal Sovereignty*? the *Phantome* of a *Body*, upon the Matter, without a *Head*; while contending with these usefuller *Parts*, and not joyned in *them*, as well as to *them*; but supprest by *Sea and Land*: and, thereby, more dependent on a King and his Party, than, now, in a *British* Parliament: to all this *Substantial and Permanent Acquest*? Which must remain with us, till our Neighbours destroy themselves. And further,

5. The *Execution of Justice* within our Borders, both as to *private* and *publick* *Laws*; is a common Concern: that will come in place of the *Factions*, which reign at present.

Tho the *Complaints* are small, as to the last Resort of *private Right*: Yet there were *some*; when Parties, or their Friends, made themselves *Terrible*, by their Influence in our *own Parliament*. And *publick* *Laws*, as to Trade, Manufactories, Imployment of the Poor, Fisheries, &c. remained, for most part, lifeless Paper: So far, that it's become a Proverb: how we needed *one Law to Execute the rest*.

Whereas, among our Neighbours, what Law is it that wants it's *Vigour*? And our Native Fervour, wanting the *Fuel* of *Division*; rais'd for obtaining Places, by marring the *Parliamentary* Management of others; will, then, be turned to the *Channel of Merit*; particularly, in a due *Executing* of *Laws*: as the only remaining Resource for Promotion.

6. It's a promiscuous Concern, to free our *Land* and *Trade* of *Taxes*; and, in order thereto, of *publick Debts*.

Cess was, in effect, a constant Annuity out of our *Lands*: whereas, now, it can obtain only in Time of *War*; yea, such a War as is *extraordinary*; and, even, in a more moderate *Quota*, than our selves have often Imposed. *Excise* was *Annexed*; and, frequently *Increased*: but now it's *Dissolved*; and *Ascertained*, not to go beyond what it is at present: tho it may be less by Management; nay, wholly cease, in some time hereafter. Our *Customs*, in Bulk, will be less than now; except what burdens *Luxury*, or is eschewable by *Manufacture*: at the least, after 1710; bringing Impositions on our Product, now, disburdened in *England*, into the Accompt*. Yea, *Inland Salt* (that terrible Scar-crow) dwindles into

* See *Minutes of Parliament* containing Report of the Committee.

1 *Sbill. per Bushel*, after 7 Years Immunity: and, likewise, that, *Commutable* to other Funds; when the Debts run off these, in few Years hence. And *Forreign Salt* is made, eventually, to bear *no Duty*; by the Draw-backs, which are ordered in so easie a Method, that the one may answer the other.

Here two things are to be observed: namely, 1. That most of the *Noise* about Burdens, evanishes, almost, into nothing. And we need not doubt both of the *Anxiety* and *Capacity* of the *Englisb* to clear off what remains. Because, as it's their Interest not to leave the Chain of Trade, which they directly or consequentially affect, clogged thereby; in our *Rivalry* with Neighbours: So what will be resting after 1710, must, soon sink: by the *Mortgage* from Spain for the Expenses of the War; which, probably, will be redeemed with some *Provinces* in *America*; that, being exposed to *Sale*, holding of, and dependent on, the Crown of Britain, must produce immense Sums: And by the *natural Fruits* of a flourishing Peace. Which Considerations of the lessning *Quota* and *Endurance* of the *Englisb* Debts, (that by the by, were all contracted for our *common preservation*) being joyned to the *Repensarion* of what we pay of them by *Equivalents*; It may be said, in a *national sense*, that our being *subject* to a share of them, is rather *Notional* than *Real*. But further, 2. We ought to distinguish betwixt what is *temporary* and what is *perpetual*; and consider the *Credit* als well as the *Debt*, in the Accompt, before we can make a just *Estimat* of a *lasting Establishment*. For, will an appearand *Heir* repudiat a *great Estate* because of some Debts; when there must be a vast free *Superplus*, which he, or at least his Son, may enjoy without any Burdens. Will a Man refuse a virtuous and beautiful Wife; having such an ample *Tocher*, that perhaps two years *Rent* thereof will satisfie all her Debts, which she contracted in the legal evicting and protecting of it; whereunto the Law makes him subject? Or can any Man buy a *share* in a *publick Company*, without it's being affected vvith a Proportion in the Burdens of that *Society*; to vvich he thereby enters? And howv, othervvays, could the *common Management* of it be expedited; vvithout Confusion?

7. Hereafter no *Prince* can play *one* of the Kingdoms *against the other*: And *both*, vvithout breaking into civil War, vvill go *together*, into all *publick Measures*; not febrverfive of Fundamentals.

There needs only Hints of History to imprint this unvaluable common Interest. Thus in 1681, *Scotland* did almost nail Ruine on *England*. And tho in 1650 a *Prince* coming in by the *one*, did miscarry; yet in 1660, being ovvned by such Representative as *both*, then, had; he vvvas settled vvithout a Stroke. and *civil Liberty and Property*, vvill be, alvvays, a Fence that this give no ground to *Pope-ry*, in our Land.

8. The flourishing of our Trade, in *Branches not interfering* (vvhich are far more numerous than is vulgarly imagined; yea, uncontravertedly, the *great Bulk* thereof) is an Interest that *concurr*s vvith that of *England*. And consequently they vvill maintain and propagat the same to the utmost. Thus

They

They need our *black Cattel* for ever, to eat up their Under-growth and other *Grass*; Which, without that, would be lost. Since even the *Irish Cattle*, brought up in as good pasture as in *England*, will not, almost, taste thereof.

This will improve, on, our *Draw-backs* for exported *Beef* and *pork*; their getting home their *People*, and their retaining their *Money*, after this War: Much more when the *Salt Tax* decreases, so as it will be less necessary to victual so many Ships in *Ireland*.

Our *Linen*, the more it flourish; they and their Plantations, are served the better and cheaper: while themselves, will neither bestow their *Grounds*; nor divert the Labour of their *People*, from the *Woollen Manufactory*; on it. And there are more *Demands* for this Product, than both *Ireland* and we can satisfy.

Course Woollen Manufactories, that may have such vent Abroad, after our selves are served; is, in many parts thereof, peculiar to our *Soil*. And what will force it, must be perpetual; namely, a full Assurance against *Exportation of Wooll*; so long as the strength of *England* stands on that. Besides the temporary *Encouragement* out of the Equivalent; which will set it a foot. Nay, it's all one to the *National Interest* of the Isle; tho *finer Broad-Cloaths* flourish likewise in this part of it: Since it'll augment the national *Stock*, which will always determine the *Majority*; Upon the grounds hereafter represented.

Fisheries, of most Sorts, are *Subjects*; either different from those that *England* hath in any valuable Quantity, as *Salmond*, *Herring*, *White-fish*, &c. Or, there are *Mercats*, in so many Countreys that want them (through Situation, or Superstition) for more than both *Britain*, the *Dutch*, and *Newfoundland*, can produce. Besides that the *English* have a particular concern to advance this inexhaustible Treasure; tho it were with *publick Funds*, at the least out of our Equivalents: In regard that, it founds a Sock of *Seamen* to their Fleets; increases our *Shipping*, which augments their Strength; brings in or saves, Money to the Isle; which now goes out both for *Naval stores* and other *Products* of these Countreys to which Fish is carried, with so great success, by the *Dutch*.

These and the like Branches of Improvements that require many Hands, such as *Coalls*, *Salt*, *Lead*, and other *Minerals*, *Woods*, building Ships, making *Nets*, working thin *Leather*, &c. (that did never thrive before, for want of, *Government*, and these places of *Vent*, that are now opened) the *trading Voyages* with the *Exchange* of our Product carried out, under *Draw-backs* or *Premio's*, for *Corns*, *Fish*, *Flesh*, &c. and vending abroad, *Plantation Returns*; which also, have *Draw-backs*, &c. will employ a prodigious Number of our *Poor*, encrease *Treadsmen*, raise *Merchants*, throng in *Money* with the *Ballance of Trade* on our side: And consequently, keep at Home our *People*.

Nor is remoteness from the Seat of Government, of Places, having *Subjects of Trade* and *Ports*; inconsistent with their flourishing and populousness. Thus many particular Towns in *England* and *Abroad*, very distant from the *Capital City*; have more shipping, *Trade*, and *Riches*, than all *Scotland*: With which, the expedition of *Posts* and *Pacquet-boats*, make an easie and frequent *Communication*.

Neither

Neither by absence of the Court, do we want any *Consumpt* that we had formerly; for, then, great Men were dependent, and consequently both themselves and their Money went from us; and many Thousands, after the Expenses of their Education here, did desert us for want of Employment: which is, now, made up, in great Measure, by the Increase of our Business at home. Yea, we, can scarcely miss our Parliament (which is the only Judicature that we want) for it would sit seldom at other Occasions; and that is more than compensated by constant continuance of the *Session*, and other Courts; by *Trade*; and the like Profits of the Union. And if any go off more frequently than they do, it's *in order to bring in* their Conquests to our Native Land, where they have their Blood-Relations, and our peculiar Security of Purchases, under the happy general Government of Great-Britain.

The *cheaper* that our Corns be, it will serve the better for the purposes above-mentioned: but a *moderat medium*, ballances best the Interests of Proprietor and acquirer. And as to that it's to be observed (which may make another Branch of our Trade) that,

Our Land product of Corn is, either such as the *English* have not, or in no Quantity. Thus, Meal, Groats, &c. with the *Præmio's*: may be sent not only to Norway, at occasions; but likewise, to the Plantations; where it will be a delicious dyet for Slaves, tho' it be but transported, only in Ballast, to those Ships that are to Report the Bulkish Returns of a Compact Woollen and Linen Cargo. Or, where the *English* have the like Grain, as Barley, Wheat, &c. which, tho' better than ours; yet it's to be considered, 1. How they can spare little or none of the *Finest*; when, on a Peace, so many Thousands, now Fed Abroad, return Home; and they go on, daily, to turn more and more Ground into Pastures. 2. They'll want that *Præmio* which they gain by Exporting it over Sea; and, thereby, this place will make the worst Mercat. And, 3. The Perfection of Grain in Murray, Lothian, &c. is not less than most of theirs. Besides, the different Ease 'twixt Buying with ready Money, and upon Trust; which last, Strangers, at such a Distance, will not readily indulge to our Bakers and Brewers. And tho' a little may come at Occasions; yet that is more than compensated by the *New Vent*, and the Southern *Consumpt* (*Irisb* Victual being excluded) its increasing, with, their People, turning more Lands to Grass, and making Demands for the Plantations. Which, put together, may put an end to Imaginary Fears. If we joyn thereto, 4. That it will be the perpetual Interest of England, to encourage our Consumpt on our own Fisheries, Manufactories, other Improvements, Increase of People; for, bringing Money to the Isle, Accommodation of their Plantations, &c. since it's their Interest, that these do encrease.

I do not trouble you with a more particular Enlargement on the other Consequences of a Communication and Protection in Trade; such as that to Guinea, and the North: As having the most adapted Materials for the one, and best Contiguity to the other, &c. And the vast Improvements that may be made out of our Equivalents, so well accommodat to a Nation that is setting up, &c. For,
Suppose

Suppose we get no more than what is premised, which resolves into a certainty that our *chief Interests* civil and sacred will not *decrease*: Yea they will *improve*; tho, perhaps, not to the *Heights* that some Prints make the Amount, and the *French and Dutch* do jealous: Its more than *adequat* to what we *give*. Namely, the Transformation of a *part* of that bare *Sovereignty*; whereof the *English King* and a Party there, had, in effect, *the whole* before.

Nor can there be any grounded fear that this *British Parliament* will disappoint our Felicity, by laying on *subsequent Burdens* on Land or Trade; or do *injustice* in Interests seeming to interfere. For, their *not hurting themselves*, must save us: And there can be a Collision only with a *part*; but not the *Majority*. Because, by the Treaty Taxes must be *equal*, and conformed to the several *Exigences* of the place. Now, is it not morally impossible? That Men not mad, will lay *twenty* on themselves for gaining *two* of us: Or that they'll found a *Convulsion* at Home, or *Disreputation* Abroad, by *Chicaneing* us? No; they are a *Benign* and *Just*, as well as a *wise*, People; signally famous for the sacredness of their *publick Faith*. Especially, where it's contracted in a time *not tumultuous*, with consent of the *Sovereign*, on clear *Terms*, and National Ruine do's not divert from observing it: The Deficiency of which four *Requisites*, was the case of *the League*. To which may be added a *Fifth*, of it's not having been *fundamental*, and thereby *real*; but, at most, a *personal Obligation* superinduced on the *still existing*, former Governments. Which last Specialitie differences the present Settlement, likewise, from most of *Pacta Conventa* Abroad. But when we are their *own* in a *new Constitution*, so far as to be barr'd from abusing it: And the Result will cede to their own national Strength and Glory: What must we not expect? When even in a *separate state*, they have done us many *good Offices* consequentially beneficial to themselves. Thus, we owe to them the Establishment of our sacred and civil *Reformation* under Queen *Mary*: They prevented the *deforming* of it in the first *Part*. of K. *Charles 1st's* Reign: And it's *Extinction* was at Hand, when they sent us the late happy *Revolution*. But, descending to closer Instances of the *majority's care* in an incorporat State; did we ever find, among *our selves*, that the *South* conspired, successfully, with some Burrows; against the *North Countrey* Victual: Tho it lower'd the *Mercats* upon some, and hindred others from buying *cheaper* out of *Ireland*? Or, in *England*, have the multitude of Towns and Counties *lesed* by the excessive Increase of *London*; joyned to its hurt? Which were easie: If a plurality in Parliament were not over-ruled by the fear of a *National Shock*. And will not, to the end of the World, the Majority *lose much more* by such a publick Injustice, than the gain, deducing Expence, of the compeating *Partie*, indangered also in the *common Calamity*, could compensate? And may not Providence, over-rule, to that future *end*, appearances at this time, both in relation to Church and State; for our Neighbours *Advertisement*? So that our Safety being the Interest of the Body; the Majority, must be still on our side. Particularly considering that *Breach of Treaty* will found, the opening again of the *Postern*, and hazard of *Ireland*; better than now; both in *Law* and *Concurrence*: Since the

Articles, which are the Base of such a *new* Government ; are more fixt than either the Union of *Utrecht*, Pacification of *Munster*, or Coalition of *Wales*. And lastly, tho it should fall out otherways, in some smaller Matters ; yet it's no Argument to reject the Scheme: being no more, in Ballance to what is *perpetual*, and absolutely *secure*, compensing such a little Loss, to a vast Excesse ; than one is to a Million. And the *Value* of the whole is magnified by its being *indefeasible*, as to our Rights *pactioned* or *reserved* ; For its undoubted, that the consent even of *all our own Members* (who are not a *Scots Parliament*, but a *part* of the *British*) yea nor of the *whole British Parliament* (who as to *these* is no parliament at all) cannot alter one Hair's breadth of them. To which if we add, what is very remarkable, that most of all great Votes in *England*, even in *swinging Parliaments* (which answers the Objection that there may come a *Tory-change*) have carryed by a less *Majority* than 45 Members ; and many more must always be for us in particular, considering the special Interest of *Dissenters*, and the *moderat Party* : it amounts to a *real Warrantice* against any rational Suspicion, either in *Right* or *Fact*, of any regular Event that you can forecast.

But (some say) our uneasiness, would rather cease ; by declaring the *protestant Successor*, to an *independent State* : Or (as others) let us *wait better Conditions*, on a Vacancy in the Throne. And when Difficulties are opposed hereunto ; then the good Men among them ; do answer, that we ought to *rely upon providence*.

These Schem's have been convincingly exposed, both by the Wisdom of our *Parliament*, and *Arguments* of our Writers ; which I am not fond to repeat. Only, as the putting the Matter off is a too visible decoying into the Trap ; since better terms, that could be had, and durable, (equality being essential to that) can scarcely be imagined : So, the pretended present Settlement, when we can have a better ; Would 1. be a *fatal Loss* of the irrecoverable *additional Advantages*. Leaving us under, almost, all our *former incumbent Evils*, future *Fears*, and despair of *Improvements*. Yea, 2. What release it might give us, in *some Interests* ; could not be *lasting* or *safe* ; either as to Sacred or Civil Concerns: And consequently 3. The casting all that's *done*, loose ; in the View of it ; would not be a warrantable *Confidence*, but a Criminal *Presumption*. For

None of the, before enumerat Interests, could obtain in *such Measure* ; and, most of them, not *at all* ; except in an *Incorporating Union*. Thus, it is : in the not Interfeering Concerns, Abroad or at Home ; for making a *Bulwark* to the Protestant Religion, the Flourishing of the Substantials of *Christianity*, the Freedom from *Persecutions*, and the Stability of our *Church Establishment*, &c. And, in the Civil Part, as to *Tyranny* in Princes, Consistency of *Parliaments*, *Glory* on the Continent, Freedom from *Invasions*, Intestin Wars, and *Factions* : Enjoyment of the *Publick Rights* of *England* : Execution of our Laws, both private and publick : *Immunity* of Land and Trade from *Taxes*, after some time : the not being made *Tools* to inthral our Neighbours, or they, us ; but going together in *publick Measures* : the Increase of our *Trade* in Subjects not Interfeering ; and sufficient *Safety* of *Commeree*, and other Concerns, which, tho they might seem to *Grate* on a Party, yet,

yet, never so, as to corrupt a Majority against us, &c. In a word, Religion and Liberty, and Trade, ensure one another, as may appear from what is reasoned above.

To supply all this; what can we dream, about Statutory Restrictions in Scotland, on a King of England; more than of a Cob-web, to bind an Elephant? Or, of our Parliament, in a separate State; but that it re-act the former Tragedies? Considering, what became of the most Sacred Bonds laid upon King James the 6th, King Charles the first, and King Charles the Second: And, what could we expect, even tho we had a Foederal Union, with distinct States; more than was the Fate of Spain and Portugal, Sweden and Denmark; or our own Solemn League, tho entred, at first, upon Conditions advantageous enough to the Revolters? Except, that we're more (yea utterly) unable to subsist apart. Whereas the Case alters, when, upon a Joynt Interest, we have Real Warrantice in all Brittain, both South and North, standing on the same Foot, and not undermining one another; for a perpetual Security of the, now, offered Purchase.

And, certainly, if we should imagine, a wise Chinese, or a Primitive Christian, seeking out an Abode; and it put in his Offer, with which of the Two States he should joyn? There can be no Question of his Choice.

Which being the Case; there is a great Difference to be made betwixt Trusting, and a Tempting, of Providence: as much as there is, betwixt being preserved with, and without, Means.

For, a Man who provides not for his own, is worse than an Infidel: however he imagine all to stand well, when it is not so. And he cannot be said to provide for his own as he ought, who, in the Spirit of Slumber, hath not Heart, to make use of that Price, which God puts in his Hands: or with the Sluggish Servant, hides his Talent in a Napkin. Nor will the Pretext of Melanchollick Hazards, or, even, lesser Duties, bring him off. For, the Husband Man that observeth the Wind, shall not Sow, and he that regardeth the Clouds, shall not Reap*. Will not the Master of a Ship go to Sea: because there may be a Storm? Could the many Ventures in Marriage, or a Government hedged in by others, excuse the Heirefs, and Fatuous Heretor, circumstantiat at Home and Abroad, as above related, about the beginning of this Letter: tho a Lonely State, did please best their own Humours? And what think you of the Jews, who, e're the Sabbath (when they'd make no Defence) did elapse, were destroyed by the Enemy; who knew well, how to make Advantage of that Stupidity? But what ever may, for a while, become of our selves; is there no Sympathy, no Labour of Love, in those, who (in their Fancy) sit at Ease in Zion; for, their Brethren through the World, whose Fate must be our own at last. For, was there no present Duty on Esther, with some Danger to her (then) Glory and Security as Queen: tho Deliverance might, in possibility, have, elsewhere risen to Israel; before running of that time, to which Pur was casten by the common Enemy? Or, would Protestant Dissenters, have done right, to loiter under King James's Toleration; sufficiently founded, as to them,

* Eccl. II. 4.

in his legal *Supremacy*? And not budged for a better Security by the late Revolution; tho with extreme Hazard, in case of Abortion? Finally, with regard either to *them* or *us*; Is it the acquitting our selves like *Men*: or, rather, like the *Horse and Mule*, in whom there is no Understanding: To Wait for a *Shield*, till we have received the *Mortal Stroak*? Especially, if our Carnal Confidence resolves into Assistance from *Egypt*, out of which, we had so happily emerg'd.

Now, My Dear Friend, I am Anxious to know, what may be your own *Second Thoughts* about the Union. At the least, whatever *Confused Seruples* may remain with a *Pyrrhonian*: who is it, of any *Conscience*, dare, outwardly, *Counteract* so many Sacred and Civil Mercies, that, in plain Reason, are most apparent: and have gain'd the full Assent of *Authority*, furnished with better Opportunities of knowing them? Nor, needs it stumble any, in this last, tho severals were swayed by *Secondary Inducements*. For, as you have no *Certainty* hereof! and there can be none *Equivalent* to such great Honours and Estates: so the Cause will bear out it self, to common Sense rightly informed. Which being the Case; it's known, that, in most of great Changes, GOD directs even the *Depravity* of Men to his own *Holy Ends*: for which, I need but to hint to you the *Temporal Motives* of many, in the first *Reformation*, supervening *Covenants*, and late *Revolution*.

Besides, that this leads me to inquire, if all be pure *Conscience*, on the other side? As to which, there are two sorts of Persons concerned, after very different manners: the *Incorrigible*, and those capable of Conviction. For,

1. There are some the more *Interested*, to obstruct the present Protestant Settlement; the more excellent it be for National Interest, and Security thereof. Such as the *Papists*; the, thoughtless, *Jacobites*; some *Wine-Merchants*, Pedlers for *Luxury*, and the like exorbitant *Exactors*; not resolving to take the Road of a more generous Gain: Men of *broken Fortunes* (numerous beyond what appears above Board) who project Recovery by no other Means, than out of the *Fines and Forfeitures* of their Neighbours, on a Revolution, &c.

And these will never be Reconciled to the present Measures, till their Hopes are extinguished. But,

2. Others, are, either, Men of *Knowledge and Honour*, who cannot, so soon, overcome their Sett of *Thoughts*; with the *Tincture* whereof, all other Schemes do enter the *Eye* of their Understanding: or, such as are only prejudiced by *Picque*, Affectation of false *Popularity*, or, *Cunning* in Choise of the *safest side* (so called) under a present moderate Government, compared with *future Prospects*. Or, otherways, they are Persons of *Conscience and Integrity*: yet, not having Opportunity, and, many of them, *Capacity*; of a *Thorow View* into this Establishment (that requires a great Reach of Thought upon compleat Information) who might, for a while, justly have doubted of their Interest, and its Security: Especially, where *Rumours* were so industriously Adapted to touch every single Man, in his own *Sensible Part*, in which, commonly, we are so Partial, as not to Reflect, how *Petty Losses*,

Losses, tho *Real*, are compensated by the *Publick Good*; or, even by *other particular Gains*; of more Value. Till, now, the *Mist* is *blown over*, by the Sequel.

But, when it comes to be so; the Men of this second Rank, attaining the same Grounds of Perswasion, that hath made the *Representative* in Parliament *super-numerary* of *all the Three Estates*; both in *Votes*, *Honours*, and *Fortunes*; will, no doubt, turn into *Unanimity* for the right Road. It being noways strange, that Men are difficult, at *first*, in going in to what is *new*; and more founded in the *Researches of Reason*, than *present Sense* that *Beats* without. For, the most memorable Changes are, often, carried by a small Majority: particularly, the great Vote establishing the *Revolution*, by rejecting a *Regency*, in *England*; was carried in the House of *Peers* only by *Three*: and most of all Important Cases in the House of *Commons*, are carried by a less Majority, than our 45 Members, as is observed before: whereas, after the *Light* of the *Thing* breaks out into *Meridian Clearness*, *all*, generally, come to be of a right Mind.

This was the noble Observation of *Elibu*: *God speaketh once, yea twice, yet Man perceiveth it not. (but) then he openeth the Ears of Men, and sealeth their Instruction: That he may withdraw Man from his purpose, and hide Pride from Man **. After which Alteration of Circumstances; particularly by having searched out the Cause which he knew not, for obtaining the Blessing of those ready to perish, he (with magnanimous *Job*) will not fear a great Multitude, nor will the Contempt of Families terrifie him; that he keep silence and go not out of the Door *. Especially when he has discovered who it is that did impose upon him: For then he'll notice how *Moab* treated *Israel*; *I know his Wrath saith the Lord, but it shall not be so: His Lies shall not so effect it **.

I have not reckoned the Church among the mistaken or deluded in this Affair: Because even the Commission; much more some *Presbyteries*, or single persons; are no more than *particular Men*, in what is not *meerly executive*, or belonging to their Sphere. Nor, in the State, hath the Majority been misled: For what is vastly such, hath carryed it in the *Representative*; yea, even in the Countrey, are not *Addressers* against it; Or only as (they thought it) contained in the Articles; which being now cleared up to Conviction; I doubt not but honest Men will be at one upon that emergent Light. Which, *Self-opiniatry*, in a man of common Morality, will tremble to stifle: Since it brings to his *personal Charge* all the negative and positive *Mischiefs*, that must be the effect of Disturbance or Disappointment, in the most glorious Cause that ever was; *Religion* and *Liberty* being better established (as to humane Security) in this Settlement, than in any other Nation under the Sun.

This *Superveniency* might seem sufficient to put a Bar on any Antecedent lesser Duty; even by *Oaths*: especially such, as cannot denude the *Supreme Powers* of their Authority for doing *their's*. Yet I intreat your Permission to digress a little on this Scruple; since it is the only Difficulty that remains with some, who of

* *Job* 33. 14, 16, 17. * *Job* 29. 13, 16. and *Job* 31. 34. * *Jerem.* 48. 30. therways,

therways, are satisfi'd with the *Union*; especially, if the Execution of *Church-civil-Rights* centre in the *Session*; And that of *Ryots* on them, in the *Justice-Court*.

Waving, then; *Testimonies* already interposed, and many things tosd'd formerly and of late; which it's not desireable to *revive*: the true *state of the Case* at present; on the Principles above laid down; will fully clear the matter; without touching upon *contraverred Points*. For

We do not, by or after the Treaty, owne B-----ps as our *Ecclesiastick Officers*; Since both Churches remain quite *distinct*: But joyn only with that *secular Body* in which they happen to be a lesser part; to *civil effects*.

Nor does this last, homologat the Adjunction of a *civil* to a sacred Power; as to
Because,

It's not done by us, but by them, before the *Union*: When, both Parliaments act *separatly*; in determining, each their own Representative, in the future united Parliament. Yea,

Our admitting of this Nomination; imports no more than our ceding to what we cannot help: Namely, the *State-part* of the Character, previously incorporat with their Parliament; as if the rest were not in being, otherways than *designative*.

Which inferrs no Homologation, as being *ascribeable* to another Cause: Namely, the owning that *Body as secular*; without looking in to the quality of some lesser Number of its parts.

For, we contract not with either *House*; much less with some sort of persons therein; but with the *whole separate Parliament*, as a *Body Politick*. And *peculiar Opinions*, especially in preter-fundamentals; do not obstruct the Society of Men or Subjects *qua such*. Just as, in a necessary submission of differences, one Party cannot decline anothers choise of his own Arbiters. Especially where; upon a narrow Scrutiny, the Objections, if made, might appear *reciprocal* (as some P-----ns go further in impugning B-----ps; then they, them) so that both's holding their Peace, is no more than *Equality*.

The same way as, we do not boggle, on either side, at several *godless and profligate Members*, tho expressly seclused from *Magistracy* by both divine and humane Law, in some of our Parliaments; since we associate not with them *as such*: and the sins of others do not affect the worthy Partakers, even in the holy *Communion*. So, the *Patriarchs* making very close Leagues with Neighbouring Kings, *as Men*; tho they were, also, *Heathens*: Or *Protestant Princes* joyning with *Popish Ambassadors*, in a decisive Congress: Yea *Genev's* defensive and offensive Alliance with adjacent *Bishops*; Or the *Dutch's*, with *Munster* as *Elector* of the *Empire*: Or the *Evangelick Cantons*; Or those of the *Confession* in *Germany*; uniting in *Dyets* with *Roman Catholics*, &c. does not acknowledge them, tho called by *Religious Names*; either in their *Doctrines* or *Hierarchy*: But solely, under the Reduplication of *secular Powers*; which is all that *id quod agitur* (as both Divines and Lawyers speak) does require.

It is in vain to oppone: that an Incorporating Union; by which, we being Free, become *Subject*; tho we be bound to maintain the *Priviledges of our own Parliament*

liament: is more than any of these Coalitions. For, the *Method* is the same (a Treaty, by co-ordinate Authorities) the *Ends*, parallel (mutual Security and Improvements) and the *Effect* alike: For, as *Grotius* observes, a *Delinquent* or *Obligant*, in the State of Nature, does, *ipso facto*, subject himself, *qua* inferior, to his Creditor therein, as to Exaction. And the Difference of *less* and *more*, varies not the kind. Yea, the Unions in *Germany* and *Switzerland*, are of the *Sovereignty*: and, no doubt, on Restitution of the Edict of *Nants*; the *Hugonots* (tho, while Refugees, they're liberat from their former Alledgeance; being subject to one that's Incompatible) might, with good Conscience, joyn in *Les Assembles des Estates*, with the very *French Prelates*. Nay, the Obligation to maintain the *Priviledges* of our Parliament, does, directly, bind us to owne; both, its Power of entering into an Union; and the Parliament of *Britain* arising thereby; as being, then, that of *Scorland*. Just as Oaths, to a King and his Heirs, tyes to such of the Royal Family, that shall be set up, tho not in the direct Line; conform to the Constitution: and a Judge, Swearing to observe the *Laws*; obliges himself to these that come in place, of those, then, in being.

But if after all, the fear of Man where no fear is, continue it's Snare; by carrying any against Authority, or to despise his own and Nations Mercy, Or not to trust in the Lord by which he might be safe; but to make of old Foes, new Allies * Then, still, I wish he may reflect a little further on his own Disease. For, whatever Straits he may imagine, it appears to be, his Strength, not to fear; but to sit still, and see the Salvation of the Lord. Praying, that which I see not, teach thou me ----- and not add Rebellion to his Sin: lest it be found against God. Especially, he ought to search deep into the Plagues of his own Heart; The secret Springs of his unexamined Impulses: whether they arise; from the Wrath of Man, that worketh not the Righteousness of God? Or, from a desire of Dominion? That may be Carnal, even under a Spiritual Mask. Which Debordment is worse than civil Places in Church-men, where that's established by external Law; as Tyranny sine titulo is more odious than an arbitrary King. Or, from the foolish partiality of preferring a Shadow to the substance of Things? An unaccountable Hope, or rather Dream; to a solid Enjoyment, &c. And he may come at length to see Gods Name.

But, if by a final Stroak, some practical Popes, go on in their Extravagances: As all the Disasters occasioned thereby will fall to their own personal Share; So, tho they cry, yet, surely, God will not bear vanity; because of the Pride of evil Men *. And the Egyptians shall elp in vain ----- a thousand shall fly at the Rebuke of one----- till you be left as the Beacon on the top of a Mountain *. And notwithstanding that the Fate of the Jewish Zealots; mortal Enemies to one another, tho Confederat against transacting with the benign victorious Romans; may fall upon such: Yet, I doubt not, the National Constitution shall stand, the Body of our Church and State, being free of the Infatuation: as is observed before.

* Prov 29. 25. Psal. 53. 5. Isai. 30. 7, 17. Exod. 14. 13. Job 34. 32, 37.

* Job 35. 12, 13. * Isai. 30. 7, 17.

Having

Having so far sufficiently wearied you with a long Letter ; I shall not add the trouble of applying the *Foundation-Principles*, advanced above, to every particular *Objection* of lesser moment : Knowing too well your own sufficiency, that I should attempt further on your patience, in descending to what is *mean*, or needs only a *right State* of the *Question* for unfolding it. And therefore, I, am, as he- cometh,

Sir

Your's, &c.

FINIS



